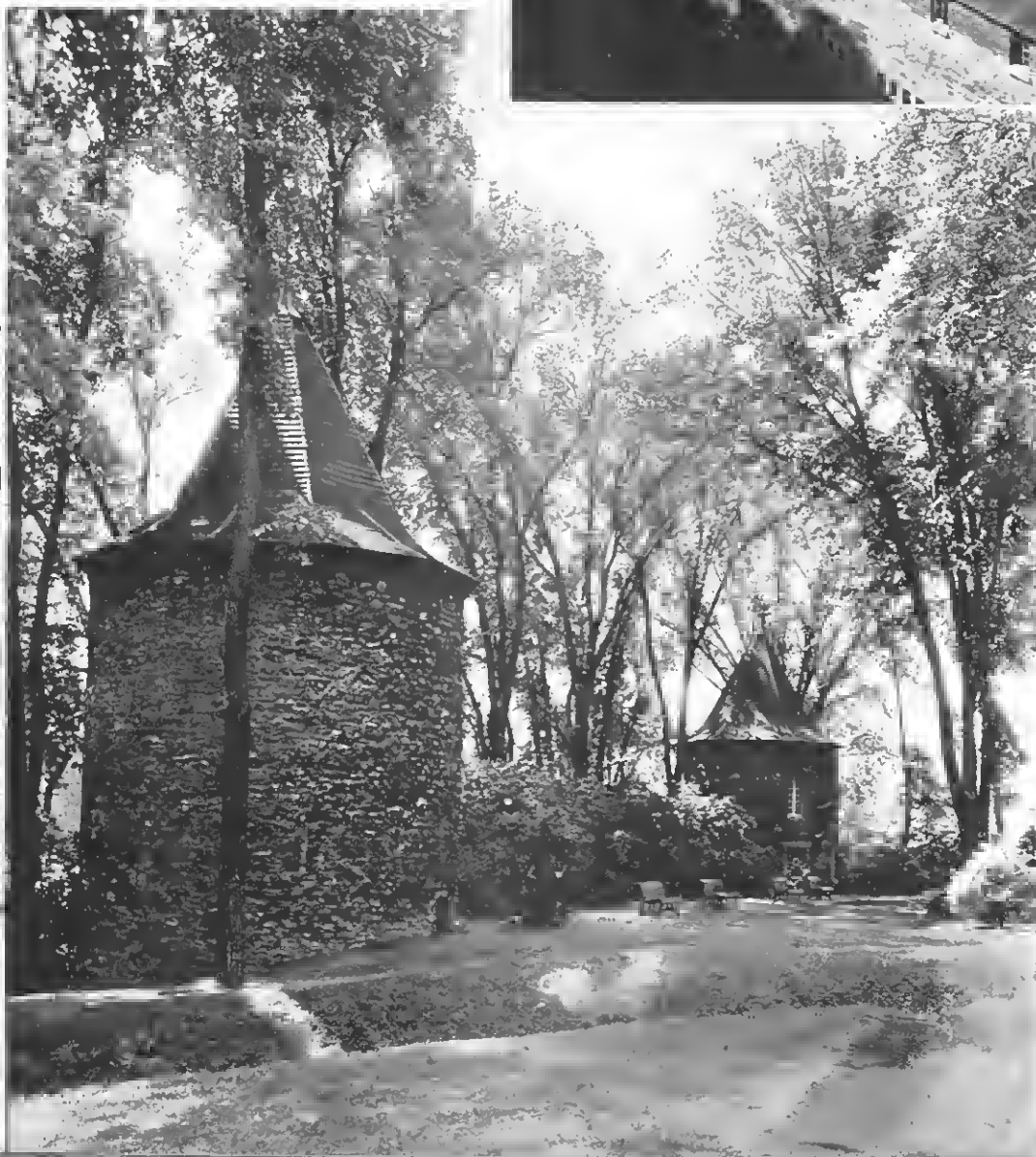


Ile Sainte-Hélène

- The barracks and fort at this particularly historic spot, called the last bulwark of French sovereignty over Canada, are worthy of interest. It was at Ile Sainte-Hélène, after the death of the Marquis de Montcalm, that the Chevalier de Lévis, who succeeded him, is said to have thrown his sword into the river after breaking it on his knee and burned the colours of his regiments rather than surrender them.



Guarded Militant Missionaries . . .

- In the grounds of the Grand Séminaire of St. Sulpice, on Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, and visible from that thoroughfare, stand these two ancient stone towers, precious relics of the early days of Ville-Marie, and silent witnesses to the indomitable efforts of the first missionaries to bring civilization to the aborigines of Canada.

- These two stout defences were a part of "Le Fort de Messieurs," built by Abbé Vachon de Belmont, of the Messieurs de Saint-Sulpice, to protect from hostile Iroquois attacks the pupils drawn from the friendly Indian tribes and being taught by the members of the order and the pioneer nuns . . . Records are still preserved of occasions on which teachers and students were compelled hastily to seek the safety of the fort.

- Over the portal of the Grand Séminaire may still be read the inscription, commemorating this early rôle of the Sulpicians: "Hic evangelizabantur Indi, 1676 . . ." (Here were evangelized the Indians, 1676).